HENDERSON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus berteroi*	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs,										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Nemophila aphylla*	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Polymnia laevigata*	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.										
Henderson	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).										
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus capax*	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).										
Henderson	Insects	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.										
Henderson	Insects	*Traverella lewisi*	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
STREAMS.										
Henderson	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Henderson	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.										
Henderson	Amphibians	*Hyla cinerea*	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.										
Henderson	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Henderson	Reptiles	*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).										
Henderson	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Actitis macularia*	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
SEACOASTS AND SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, AND STREAMS, SOMETIMES IN MARSHES; PREFERS SHORES WITH ROCKS, WOOD, OR DEBRIS; ALSO MANGROVE EDGES IN CARIBBEAN.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4 S5N	1	0	0	0	0
FOREST, WOODLAND, SWAMPS; ALSO SCRUB AND PARKS IN WINTER AND MIGRATION.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Gallinula chloropus*	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	3	0	0	0	0
PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N	1	0	0	0	0
STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM 01NA).										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested Cormorant	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Rallus elegans*	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOCALLY IN BRACKISH MARSHES.										
Henderson	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	1	0	0	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).										
Henderson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.										
Henderson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Henderson	Mammals	*Sorex cinereus*	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	0	4	0	0	0
Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.										
Henderson	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Communities	*Bottomland marsh*		/	GNR / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Henderson	Communities	*Floodplain slough*		/	GNR / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0